

ForumIAS

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Prelims Marathon

2nd week August, 2024

HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT

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Natural resources and mineral resources and distribution of key natural resources in India

Q.1) Which of the following is/are comes under the common property resources?

1. Private land
2. Un-classed government forests
3. Rivulets

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: Land can also be classified on the basis of ownership as – private land and community land.

- Private land is owned by individuals whereas, community land is owned by the community for common uses like collection of fodder, fruits, nuts or medicinal herbs. These community lands are also called common property resources.
- Common property resources include all such resources that are meant for the common use of the villagers.
- CPRs include all resources like village pastures and grazing grounds, village forests and woodlots, protected and un-classed government forests, waste land, common threshing grounds, watershed drainage, ponds and tanks, rivers, rivulets, water reservoirs, canals and irrigation channels.

Source: NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following statements is/are correct about fresh water resources?

1. It accounts for only about 2.7 per cent of earth's water resources.
2. Ninety percent of earth's fresh water resources occur as ice sheets and glaciers.
3. Only one per cent of freshwater is available and fit for human use.

How many of the statements given above are not correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: A

Explanation: Water is a vital renewable natural resource. Three-fourth's of the earth's surface is covered with water. It is therefore appropriately called the 'water planet'.

- It was in the primitive oceans that life began almost 3.5 billion years back.
- Even today, the oceans cover two-thirds of the earth's surface and support a rich variety of plant and animal life. The ocean water is however saline and not fit for human consumption.
- Fresh water accounts for only about 2.7 per cent. Nearly 70 per cent of this occurs as ice sheets and glaciers in Antarctica, Greenland and mountain regions. Due to their location they are inaccessible.
- Only 1 per cent of freshwater is available and fit for human use. It is found as ground water, as surface water in rivers and lakes and as water vapour in the atmosphere.

Source: NCERT

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Q.3) Which of the following is/are abrasive minerals?

1. Silica
2. Lime stone
3. Aluminum oxide

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Toothpaste cleans your teeth. Abrasive minerals like silica, limestone, aluminum oxide and various phosphate minerals do the cleaning.

Source: NCERT

Q.4) Which of the following minerals is/are obtained from veins and lodes?

1. Copper
2. Coal
3. Zinc

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints.

- The smaller occurrences are called veins and the larger are called lodes. In most cases, they are formed when minerals in liquid/ molten and gaseous forms are forced upward through cavities towards the earth's surface.
- They cool and solidify as they rise. Major metallic minerals like tin, copper, zinc and lead etc. are obtained from veins and lodes.

Source: NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following mineral is not formed through the process of evaporation?

- a) Bauxite
- b) Gypsum
- c) Potash salt
- d) Sodium salt

ANS: A

Explanation: In sedimentary rocks a number of minerals occur in beds or layers. They have been formed as a result of deposition, accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata.

- Coal and some forms of iron ore have been concentrated as a result of long periods under great heat and pressure.
- Another group of sedimentary minerals include gypsum, potash salt and sodium salt. These are formed as a result of evaporation especially in arid regions.

Source: NCERT

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Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. Hematite is the finest iron ore with a very high content of iron up to 70 per cent.
2. The Kudremukh iron ore mines located in the Western Ghats of Karnataka are a 100 per cent export unit.

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: Iron ore is the basic mineral and the backbone of industrial development. India is endowed with fairly abundant resources of iron ore. India is rich in good quality iron ores.

- Magnetite is the finest iron ore with a very high content of iron up to 70 per cent. It has excellent magnetic qualities, especially valuable in the electrical industry.
- Hematite ore is the most important industrial iron ore in terms of the quantity used, but has slightly lower iron content than magnetite (50-60 per cent).
- Ballari-Chitradurga-Chikkamagaluru-Tumakuru belt in Karnataka has large reserves of iron ore. The Kudremukh mines located in the Western Ghats of Karnataka are a 100 per cent export unit.
- Kudremukh deposits are known to be one of the largest in the world. The ore is transported as slurry through a pipeline to a port near Mangaluru.

Source: NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following is/are manufactured by using “manganese”?

1. Steel
2. Bleaching powder
3. Insecticides

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Manganese is mainly used in the manufacturing of steel and ferro-manganese alloy.

- Nearly 10 kg of manganese is required to manufacture one tonne of steel.
- It is also used in manufacturing bleaching powder, insecticides and paints.

Source: NCERT

Q.8) The famous “Balaghat mines in Madhya Pradesh” is related to which of the following?

- a) Gold
- b) Manganese
- c) Mica
- d) Copper

ANS: D

Explanation: The Balaghat mines in Madhya Pradesh, Khetri mines in Rajasthan and Singhbhum district of Jharkhand are leading producers of copper.

Source: NCERT

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Q.9) Consider the following statements:

1. Bauxite deposits are formed by the decomposition of a wide variety of rocks rich in aluminium silicates.
2. Madhya Pradesh is the largest bauxite producing state in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: Bauxite deposits are formed by the decomposition of a wide variety of rocks rich in aluminium silicates.

India's bauxite deposits are mainly found in the Amarkantak plateau, Maikal hills and the plateau region of Bilaspur-Katni.

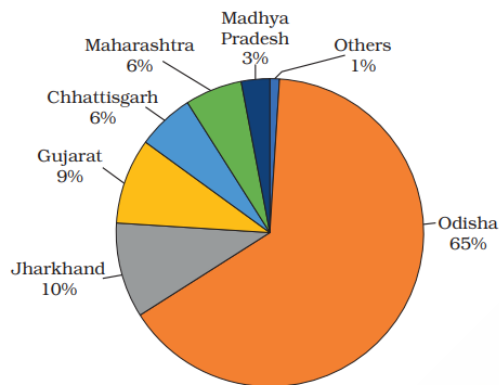


Fig. 5.5: Production of Bauxite showing state-wise share in per cent, 2018-19

Source: NCERT

Q.10) Which of the following mineral is made up of a series of plates or leaves?

- a) Bauxite
- b) Mica
- c) Copper
- d) Gold

ANS: B

Explanation: Mica is a mineral made up of a series of plates or leaves. It splits easily into thin sheets.

- These sheets can be so thin that a thousand can be layered into a mica sheet of a few centimeters high. Mica can be clear, black, green, red yellow or brown.
- Due to its excellent di-electric strength, low power loss factor, insulating properties and resistance to high voltage, mica is one of the most indispensable minerals used in electric and electronic industries.

Source: NCERT

World Population, Distribution & Human Development

Q.1) Who among the following quoted that “Asia has many places where people are few and few place where people are very many”?

- a) Thomas Robert Malthus
- b) William Petty
- c) Achille Guillard
- d) George B. Cressey

ANS: D

Explanation: The population of the world is unevenly distributed. The remark of George B. Cressey about the population of Asia that “Asia has many places where people are few and few place where people are very many” is true about the pattern of population distribution of the world also.

Source: NCERT

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

- 1. 90 per cent of the world population lives in about 1 per cent of earth’s land area.
- 2. The 10 most populous countries of the world contribute about 60 per cent of the world’s population.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: Patterns of population distribution and density help us to understand the demographic characteristics of any area.

- The term population distribution refers to the way people are spaced over the earth’s surface.
- Broadly, 90 per cent of the world population lives in about 10 per cent of its land area.
- The 10 most populous countries of the world contribute about 60 per cent of the world’s population.
- Of these 10 countries, 6 are located in Asia.

Source: NCERT

Q.3) Arrange the following countries in ascending order of population:

- 1. Mexico
- 2. Pakistan
- 3. Brazil

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) 1 – 3 – 2
- b) 1 – 2 – 3
- c) 3 – 1 – 2
- d) 2 – 1 – 3

ANS: A

Explanation: At present, Pakistan population is highest among 3 countries. It is around 23 crores compared to around 21 crores of Brazil, as in 2022. Whereas Mexico's Population is least among all, at 13 crores.

Source: NCERT

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Q.4) Which of the following factors influence the population distribution?

1. Availability of water
2. Climate
3. Soil

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Factors Influencing the Distribution of Population:

Geographical Factors:

- (i) Availability of water: Water is the most important factor for life. So, people prefer to live in areas where fresh water is easily available.
- (ii) Landforms: People prefer living on flat plains and gentle slopes. This is because such areas are favorable for the production of crops and to build roads and industries.
- (iii) Climate: An extreme climate such as very hot or cold deserts is uncomfortable for human habitation. Areas with a comfortable climate, where there is not much seasonal variation attract more people.
- (iv) Soils: Fertile soils are important for agricultural and allied activities. Therefore, areas which have fertile loamy soils have more people living on them as these can support intensive agriculture.

Source: NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following countries are noted decline in population growth (2020 – 2025)?

1. Pakistan
2. Japan
3. Bangladesh

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: A

Explanation: Countries with population decline are:

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Country	Rate of Decline ∨
Bulgaria	22.5%
Lithuania	22.1%
Latvia	21.6%
Ukraine	19.5%
Serbia	18.9%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	18.2%
Croatia	18%
Moldova	16.7%
Japan	16.3%

Source: NCERT

Q.6) Which of the following is/are push factors for population migration?

1. Better job opportunities
2. Epidemics
3. Political turmoil

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: People migrate for a better economic and social life. There are two sets of factors that influence migration.

The Push factors make the place of origin seem less attractive for reasons like unemployment, poor living conditions, political turmoil, unpleasant climate, natural disasters, epidemics and socio-economic backwardness.

The Pull factors make the place of destination seem more attractive than the place of origin for reasons like better job opportunities and living conditions, peace and stability, security of life and property and pleasant climate.

Source: NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following human development approach is associated with “Prof. Amartya Sen”?

- a) Income approach
- b) Welfare approach
- c) Basic needs approach
- d) Capability approach

ANS: D

Explanation: Capability approach: This approach is associated with Prof. Amartya Sen. Building human capabilities in the areas of health, education and access to resources is the key to increasing human development.

Source: NCERT

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Q.8) Which of the following human development approach look at human beings as beneficiaries or targets of all development activities?

- a) Income approach
- b) Welfare approach
- c) Basic needs approach
- d) Capability approach

ANS: B

Explanation: Welfare Approach: This approach looks at human beings as beneficiaries or targets of all development activities.

- The approach argues for higher government expenditure on education, health, social secondary and amenities.
- People are not participants in development but only passive recipients.
- The government is responsible for increasing levels of human development by maximizing expenditure on welfare.

Source: NCERT

Q.9) Which of the following human development approach initially is proposed by “International Labor Organization (ILO)”?

- a) Income approach
- b) Welfare approach
- c) Basic needs approach
- d) Capability approach

ANS: C

Explanation: Basic Needs Approach: This approach was initially proposed by the International Labor Organization (ILO).

- Six basic needs i.e.: health, education, food, water supply, sanitation, and housing were identified.
- The question of human choices is ignored and the emphasis is on the provision of basic needs of defined sections.

Source: NCERT

Q.10) Which of the following is the only country in the world to officially proclaim the Gross National Happiness (GNH) as the measure of the country’s progress?

- a) Nepal
- b) Bangladesh
- c) Bhutan
- d) Sri Lanka

ANS: C

Explanation: Bhutan is the only country in the world to officially proclaim the Gross National Happiness (GNH) as the measure of the country’s progress.

- Material progress and technological developments are approached more cautiously taking into consideration the possible harm they might bring to the environment or the other aspects of cultural and spiritual life of the Bhutanese.
- This simply means material progress cannot come at the cost of happiness. GNH encourages us to think of the spiritual, non-material and qualitative aspects of development.

Source: NCERT

Races & Tribes in India

Q.1) According to the "B S Guha racial classification", which of the following is/are negroids?

1. Irulas
2. Kurichya
3. Ezhavas

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: A

Explanation: The Negritos were regarded as the earliest inhabitants of India. They have survived in their original habitat in Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Some of the hill tribes of South India including Kadars, Irulas, Paniyans and Kurumbas also come under this category.

Source: Kerala NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following is/are features of "Proto-Australoids"?

1. Yellow complexion
2. Thick jaw
3. Wavy hair

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: Proto-Australoids: It is believed that the proto-Australoid elements are widespread in Indian population.

- The Proto-Australoids are said to have come from the West and exhibit the features such as wavy hair, prominent eye ridges, sunken nose, thick jaw, low forehead, and small chins.
- Some proto-Australoid racial features have been noted from the skeletal remains found from Mohenjodaro.
- It shows that Proto-Australoids might have laid the foundation of Indian culture.
- The tribal groups of Central India, like Munda, Ho, Oraon, Santhals, Gond and Khond and the Kurichya tribe of Kerala represent this racial stock.

Source: Kerala NCERT

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Q.3) Which of the following group is divided into “Alpinoids, Dinarics and Armanoids”?

- a) Negroids
- b) Mangaloid
- c) Western Brachycephals
- d) Nordics

ANS: C

Explanation: The Western Brachycephalic group is divided into Alpinoids, Dinarics and Armanoids sub types.

- The Alpinoids are represented by the Banias of Gujarath, Kathi of Kathiawar and Kayastas of Bengal.
- The representative population of Dinaric is found in Bengal, Orissa and Coorg. Brahmins of Bengal and of Mysore are the representatives of Dinaric.
- Both the Alpino and Dinaric people might have entered into India through Baluchistan, Sindh, Gujarath and Maharashtra and penetrated to Sri Lanka from Karnataka.

Source: Kerala NCERT

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. India is the second largest tribal populated country in the world.
2. The Scheduled Tribes are the communities which are included in the Schedule of Indian Constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: C

Explanation: The Scheduled Tribes are the communities which are included in the Schedule of Indian Constitution.

- Article 366 (25) of the Constitution of India refers to Scheduled Tribes as those communities, who are scheduled in accordance with Article 342 of the Constitution.
- India is the second largest tribal populated country in the world only next to Africa.

Source: Kerala NCERT

Q.5) Which of the following state has highest percentage of tribal population?

- a) Madhya Pradesh
- b) Mizoram
- c) Assam
- d) Nagaland

ANS: B

Explanation: Among the Indian States and Union Territories, Lakshadweep (94.8%) has the highest tribal population followed by Mizoram (94.4%), Nagaland (86.5%) and Meghalaya (86.1%).

Source: Kerala NCERT

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Q.6) Which of the following state has no tribal population?

- a) Punjab
- b) Maharashtra
- c) Kerala
- d) Uttar Pradesh

ANS: A

Explanation: The lowest tribal concentration is recorded from Uttar Pradesh (0.6%). No tribal population is recorded from Punjab and Haryana.

Source: Kerala NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following is/are features of tribal life?

- 1. Geographical isolation
- 2. Heterogeneous ethnic group
- 3. Endogamous group

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: The tribal life is characterized by many unique elements as outlined below:

- 1. Geographical Isolation: Isolation is one of the striking features of tribal communities. Most of the tribal communities live far away or remote from the mainstream. Many of them subsist on forest-based economy.
- 2. Homogeneous Ethnic group: The tribal communities are homogeneous in nature. The members of a tribal community follow the same culture. Their religion, customs, beliefs and practices, food habits and dress patterns are similar. The members of a tribal community possess a mutual sense of unity and 'we' feeling due to this homogenous outlook.
- 3. Definite Territory: The tribes inhabit and remain within a definite and common topography. In the absence of a common topography, the tribe would lose its characteristic features like community sentiments, language and 'we' feeling.
- 4. Endogamous group: The tribes are endogamous in nature. The members of a tribal group generally marry within their own group.
- 5. Direct Personal Relationship: Direct face to face and personal relationships are seen among the members of a tribal society. All the members of a tribal group know each other. The various social, economic and religious activities help the tribes to maintain their relationship.

Source: Kerala NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following tribe is not part of Andaman Nicobar Islands?

- a) Toda
- b) Onge
- c) Shompen
- d) Jarawas

ANS: A

Explanation: Onge, Jarawas, Sentinelese, Shompen, Andamenese and Nicobarese are some of the tribes of Andaman Nicobar Islands.

Source: Kerala NCERT

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Q.9) Which of the following tribes is/are Mongoloid origin?

1. Sentinelese
2. Jarawas
3. Onge

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: D

Explanation: The Andaman and Nicobar Islands is home to four Negrito and two Mongoloid tribes.

- Those belonging to the Negrito origin – the Great Andamanese, the Onge, the Jarawas and the Sentinelese - are still at hunting-gathering stage of economy.
- Tribes of Mongoloid origin are Nicobarese and Shompen.

Source: Kerala NCERT

Q.10) The chenchu tribes are recently seen in news related to?

- a) Andhra Pradesh
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Goa
- d) Sikkim

ANS: A

Explanation: Proto -Australoid group: Most of the Tribal population of India belong to this racial group.

- They are characterized by medium stature, dark brown skin colour, and curly hair, sink nose, low forehead and everted lips. Some scholars call them as Pre-Dravidian.
- These people exhibit strong muscular and wellbuilt body. These types are represented by Gond of Bastar, Bhils of Rajasthan, Oraons, Mundas and Santhals of Chotanagapur, **Chenchus of Andhra Pradesh**, Kurumbas of Attapadi and Kol, Kharia, Ho tribes of Bihar.

Source: Kerala NCERT

Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Aquaculture and Land Reforms and Land use pattern

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding land use patterns:

1. Any land which is left fallow for more than five years is a currently fallow land.
2. Culturable wasteland is left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: D

Explanation: Culturable Wasteland: Any land which is left fallow (uncultivated) for more than five years is included in this category.

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- It can be brought under cultivation after improving it through reclamation practices.
- Current Fallow: This is the land which is left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year.
- Fallowing is a cultural practice adopted for giving the land rest. The land recoups the lost fertility through natural processes.

Source: NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following categories of land use patterns is/are increased from 1950 - 51 to 2014 - 15?

1. Area under forest
2. Culturable wasteland
3. Area under tree crops & grooves

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: A

Explanation: India has undergone major changes within the economy over the past four or five decades, and this has influenced the land-use changes in the country.

- Four categories have undergone increases, while four have registered declines.
- Share of area under forest, area under non-agricultural uses, current fallow lands and net area sown have shown an increase.

Source: NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following is/are examples of “common property resources”?

1. Pasture lands
2. Village water bodies
3. Community forests

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: CPRs can be defined as community's natural resource, where every member has the right of access and usage with specified obligations, without anybody having property rights over them.

Community forests, pasture lands, village water bodies and other public spaces where a group larger than a household or family unit exercises rights of use and carries responsibility of management are examples of CPRs.

Source: NCERT

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Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. The kharif season largely coincides with northeast retreating monsoon.
2. Rice, cotton and bajra are the examples of kharif crops.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: The kharif season largely coincides with Southwest Monsoon under which the cultivation of tropical crops, such as rice, cotton, jute, jowar, bajra and tur is possible.

Source: NCERT

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. The irrigated type of farming is known as barani.
2. In India, the dry land farming is largely confined to the regions having annual rainfall less than 75 cm.

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: On the basis of main source of moisture for crops, the farming can be classified as irrigated and rain fed (barani).

- There is difference in the nature of irrigated farming, as well as based on the objective of irrigation, i.e., protective or productive.
- In India, the dry land farming is largely confined to the regions having annual rainfall less than 75 cm.

Source: NCERT

Q.6) Which of the following is/are hardy and drought resistant crops?

1. Ragi
2. Bajra
3. Moong

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: In India, the dryland farming is largely confined to the regions having annual rainfall less than 75 cm.

These regions grow hardy and drought resistant crops such as ragi, bajra, moong, gram and guar (fodder crops) and practise various measures of soil moisture conservation and rain water harvesting.

Source: NCERT

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Q.7) Which of the following is/are water intensive crops?

1. Rice
2. Jute
3. Sugar cane

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: In wetland farming, the rainfall is in excess of soil moisture requirement of plants during rainy season. Such regions may face flood and soil erosion hazards.

These areas grow various water intensive crops such as rice, jute and sugarcane and practice aquaculture in the fresh water bodies.

Source: NCERT

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. Cereals occupy about thirty four percent of total cropped area in India.
2. India is the third largest cereals producer in the world.

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: The cereals occupy about 54 per cent of total cropped area in India.

The country produces about 11 per cent cereals of the world and ranks third in production after China and U.S.A.

Source: NCERT

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding rice crop:

1. It is grown only in tropical humid areas.
2. About one-fourth of the total cropped area in the country is under rice cultivation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: Rice is a staple food for the overwhelming majority of population in India.

- Though, it is considered to be a crop of tropical humid areas, it has many varieties which are grown in different agro-climatic regions.
- India contributes 22.07 per cent of rice production in the world and ranked second after China in 2018.
- About one-fourth of the total cropped area in the country is under rice cultivation.

Source: NCERT

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Q.10) Consider the following statements:

1. Wheat is primarily a temperate crop.
2. Yield level of maize is lower than other coarse cereals.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: A

Explanation: Wheat is the second most important cereal crop in India after rice. India produces about 12.8 per cent of total wheat production of world (2017).

- It is primarily a crop of temperate zone. Hence, its cultivation in India is done during winter i.e. rabi season.
- Yield level of maize is higher than other coarse cereals. It is high in southern states and declines towards central parts.

Source: NCERT

Industries- types, Transport and Communication in India

Q.1) Which of the following activities comes under the definition of “industry”?

1. Production of goods
2. Extraction of minerals
3. Provision of services

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Industry refers to an economic activity that is concerned with production of goods, extraction of minerals or the provision of services.

Thus we have iron and steel industry (production of goods), coal mining industry (extraction of coal) and tourism industry (service provider).

Source: NCERT

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Q.2) Which of the following factors affect the location of an industry?

1. Power
2. Land
3. Labor

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The factors affecting the location of industries are the availability of raw material, land, water, labour, power, capital, transport and market.

Industries are situated where some or all of these factors are easily available.

Source: NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following industrial regions is/are located in South America?

1. Santiago
2. Bahia coast
3. Tijuana

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation:

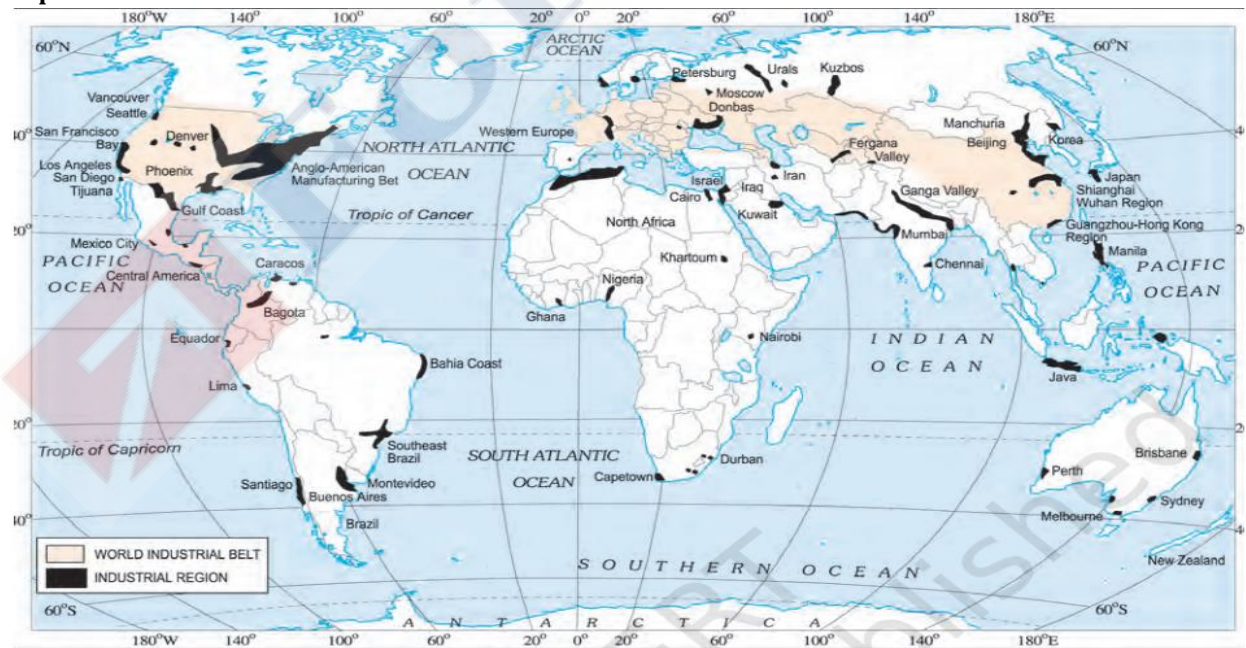


Fig 4.4: World's Industrial Regions

Source: NCERT

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Q.4) Which of the following is/are sunrise industries?

1. Steel
2. Wellness
3. Hospitality and knowledge

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: Emerging industries are also known as 'Sunrise Industries'. These include Information technology, Wellness, Hospitality and Knowledge.

Source: NCERT

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. India is the third largest cement producer in the world after China and USA.
2. India became a net exporter of finished steel over the past decade.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: Cement: India is the 2nd largest cement producer in the world after China.

- Share of manufacturing in total gross value added at current prices (in FY23): 14.3 %.
- Steel sector: Highest levels of production and consumption during FY24.
- India became a net exporter of finished steel over the past decade.

Source: Economic Survey

Q.6) Which of the following issues is/are faced by steel industry in India?

1. Fluctuations of prices in international market
2. Low dependency on import coked coal
3. High energy intensity

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: Issues of steel industry in India:

- Fluctuation in prices in international market.
- Dependence on import of coking coal: An essential raw material for steel production (56.1 MT in FY23 and 58.1 MT in FY24)

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- High Energy intensity: Emission intensity of 2.5 tonnes of CO₂ per tonne of crude steel compared to the global average of 1.9 tonnes of CO₂ per tonne of crude steel.
- Emissions: Accounts for 12% of India's GHG emissions.

Source: Economic Survey

Q.7) Between fiscal year 2019 and 2023, arrange the infrastructure investment in ascending order:

1. Central government
2. State government
3. Private sector

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) 1 – 2 – 3
- b) 3 – 2 – 1
- c) 1 – 3 – 2
- d) 3 – 1 – 2

ANS: B

Explanation: India's investment in infrastructure was largely funded by the public sector. Between fiscal year 2019 and 2023, the Central and State Governments contributed to 49% and 29% of the total investments, respectively, while the private sector contributed 22%.

Source: Economic Survey

Q.8) The "CORSA" scheme is often seen in news related to?

- a) Railways
- b) Roadways
- c) Aviation
- d) Shipping

ANS: C

Explanation: Compliance with Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSA) for aviation sector.

- CORSA is the first global market-based measure for any sector and represents a cooperative approach that moves away from a "patchwork" of national or regional regulatory initiatives.
- It offers a harmonized way to reduce emissions from international aviation, minimizing market distortion, while respecting the special circumstances and respective capabilities of ICAO Member States.
- CORSA complements the other elements of the basket of measures by offsetting the amount of CO₂ emissions that cannot be reduced through the use of technological improvements, operational improvements, and sustainable aviation fuels with emissions units from the carbon market.

Source: <https://www.icao.int/environmental-protection/CORSA/Pages/default.aspx>

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Q.9) Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) is being implemented with financial assistance from?

- a) World Bank
- b) Asian Development Bank
- c) Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
- d) New Development Bank

ANS: A

Explanation: Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP): DRIP is being implemented with financial assistance from the World Bank to improve the safety and operational performance of selected existing dams along with dam safety institutional strengthening with system-wide management approach.

- DRIP phase-I (2012-21): 223 dams were rehabilitated.
- DRIP Phase II (2021-31): Envisage improving the safety and operational performance for rehabilitation of 736 dams.

Source: Economic Survey

Q.10) The famous “Guru Ghasidas National Park” is recently seen in news located at?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Karnataka
- c) Chhattisgarh
- d) Himachal Pradesh

ANS: C

Explanation: Famous for its varied availability of flora and fauna, Guru Ghasidas National Park, also known as Sanjay National Park, is a national park located in the Koriya district of Chhattisgarh and Sidhi, Singrauli districts of Madhya Pradesh.

The entirety of the national park covers a massive area of 466.657 square km. It is also a major part of the Narmada Valley dry deciduous forests ecoregion, as well as a part of the Sanjay-Dubri Tiger Reserve.

Source: FORUMIAS

Map based questions from India & Agriculture

Q.1) Arrange the following rivers from south to north:

- 1. Kaveri
- 2. Krishna
- 3. Tungabhadra
- 4. Godavari

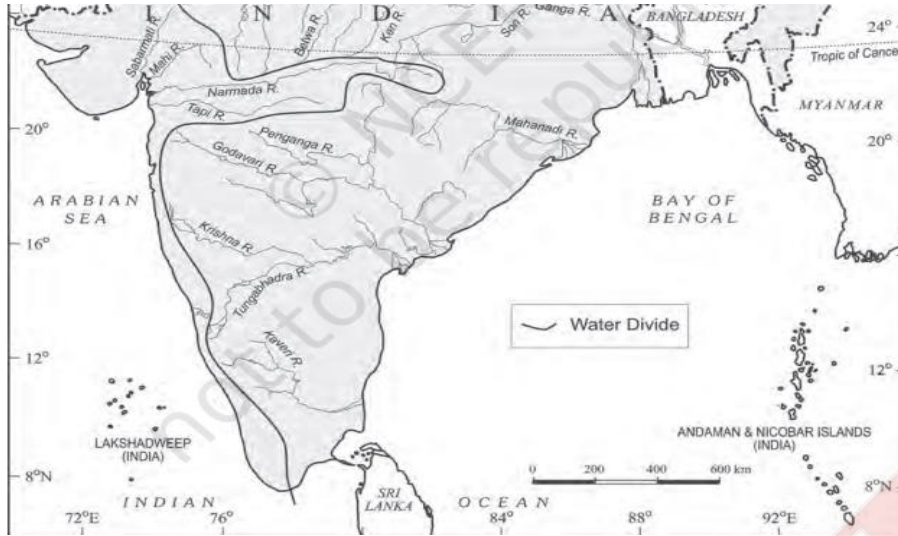
Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
- b) 1 - 3 - 2 - 4
- c) 2 - 1 - 3 - 4
- d) 2 - 3 - 1 - 4

ANS: B

Explanation:

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Source: NCERT

Q.2) Arrange the following rivers from west to east:

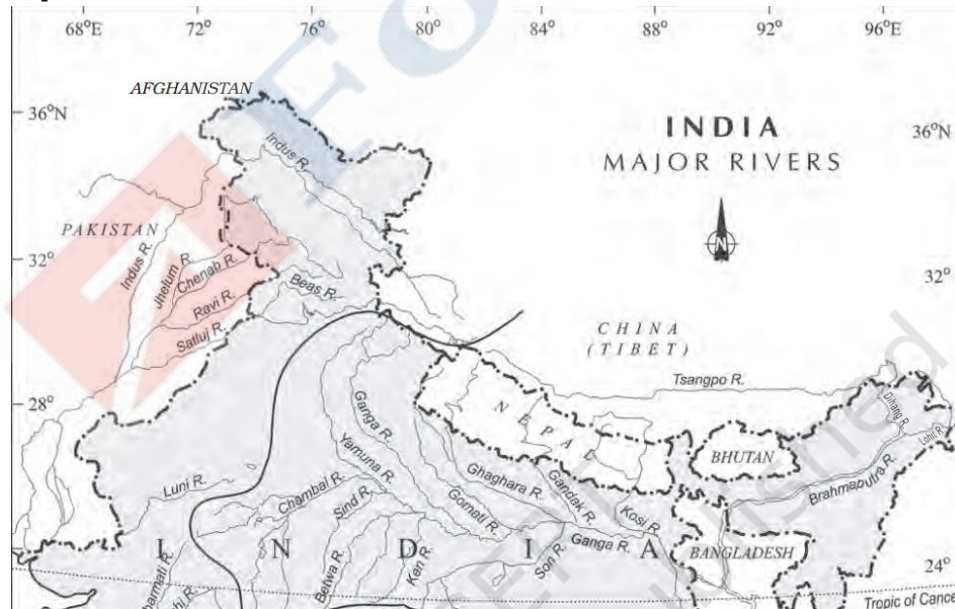
1. Gomati
2. Gandak
3. Ghaghara
4. Ganga

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) 4 - 1 - 3 - 2
- b) 4 - 1 - 2 - 3
- c) 1 - 4 - 3 - 2
- d) 1 - 4 - 2 - 3

ANS: A

Explanation:



Source: NCERT

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Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding “pulses”:

1. These are legume crops which increase the natural fertility of soils through nitrogen fixation.
2. India is the second largest producer of pulses in the world.

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: Pulses are a very important ingredient of vegetarian food as these are rich sources of proteins.

- These are legume crops which increase the natural fertility of soils through nitrogen fixation.
- India is a leading producer of pulses in the world.

Source: NCERT

Q.4) Which of the following state has highest yield in groundnut?

- a) Karnataka
- b) Telangana
- c) Andhra Pradesh
- d) Tamil Nadu

ANS: D

Explanation: India produces about 18.8 per cent of the total groundnut production in the world (2018). It is largely a rainfed kharif crop of dry lands.

- But in southern India, it is cultivated during rabi season as well. It covers about 3.6 per cent of total cropped area in the country.
- Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra are the leading producers.
- Yield of groundnut is comparatively high in Tamil Nadu where it is partly irrigated. But its yield is low in Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

Source: NCERT

Q.5) The term “narma” associated with which of the following?

- a) Jute
- b) Cotton
- c) Sugarcane
- d) Groundnut

ANS: B

Explanation: Cotton is a tropical crop grown in kharif season in semi-arid areas of the country.

- India lost a large proportion of cotton growing area to Pakistan during partition.
- However, its acreage has increased considerably during the last 50 years.
- India grows both short staple (Indian) cotton as well as long staple (American) cotton called ‘narma’ in north-western parts of the country.

Source: NCERT

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Q.6) In which of the following states coffee is cultivated?

1. Kerala
2. Karnataka
3. Tamil Nadu

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Coffee is cultivated in the highlands of Western Ghats in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Karnataka alone accounts for more than two-third of total production of coffee in the country.

Source: NCERT

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding tea crop:

1. It is indigenous crop of India.
2. Its leaves have rich content of caffeine and tannin.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANS: B

Explanation: Tea is a plantation crop used as beverage. Black tea leaves are fermented whereas green tea leaves are unfermented.

- Tea leaves have rich content of caffeine and tannin. It is an indigenous crop of hills in northern China.
- It is grown over undulating topography of hilly areas and well-drained soils in humid and sub-humid tropics and sub-tropics.

Source: NCERT

Q.8) The term "Sholas" associated with which of the following?

- a) Temperate forests
- b) Plantation hills
- c) Corals
- d) Mangroves

ANS: A

Explanation: The temperate forests are called Sholas in the Nilgiris, Anaimalai and Palani hills.

Source: NCERT

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Q.9) Which of the following is/are southern montane forest species?

1. Magnolia
2. Laurel
3. Cinchona

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The southern mountain forests include the forests found in three distinct areas of Peninsular India viz; the Western Ghats, the Vindhyas and the Nilgiris.

- As they are closer to the tropics, and only 1,500 m above the sea level, vegetation is temperate in the higher regions and subtropical on the lower regions of the Western Ghats, especially in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.
- Some of the other trees of this forest of economic significance include magnolia, laurel, cinchona and wattle.

Source: NCERT

Q.10) Which of the following is/are soil conservation method/s?

1. Mulching
2. Contour barriers
3. Rock dam

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Some methods of soil conservation are listed below:

- **Mulching:** The bare ground between plants is covered with a layer of organic matter like straw. It helps to retain soil moisture.
- **Contour barriers:** Stones, grass, soil are used to build barriers along contours. Trenches are made in front of the barriers to collect water.
- **Rock dam:** Rocks are piled up to slow down the flow of water. This prevents gullies and further soil loss.

Source: NCERT

Revision

Q.1) Which of the following event/s leads to landslides?

1. Earthquake
2. Floods
3. Volcanoes

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Landslides are simply defined as the mass movement of rock, debris or earth down a slope.

- They often take place in conjunction with earthquakes, floods and volcanoes. A prolonged spell of rainfall can cause heavy landslide that can block the flow of river for quite some time.
- The formation of river blocks can cause havoc to the settlements downstream on its bursting.
- In the hilly terrain landslides have been a major and widely spread natural disaster that often strike life and property and occupy a position of major concern.

Source: NCERT

Q.2) Which of the following is/are agents of weathering activity?

1. Temperature
2. Frost action
3. Plants

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Weathering: The breaking up and decay of exposed rocks, by temperature changes, frost action, plants, animals and human activity.

Source: NCERT

Q.3) Which of the following is/are part of Meghalaya plateau?

1. Abor hills
2. Khasi hills
3. Dafla hills

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: A

Explanation: The Northeastern Plateau: In fact it is an extension of the main peninsular plateau.

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- It is believed that due to the force exerted by the northeastward movement of the Indian plate at the time of the Himalayan origin, a huge fault was created between the Rajmahal hills and the Meghalaya plateau.
- Later, this depression got filled up by the deposition activity of the numerous rivers. Today, the Meghalaya and Karbi Anglong plateau stand detached from the main Peninsular Block.
- The Meghalaya plateau is further sub-divided into three: (i) The Garo Hills; (ii) The Khasi Hills; (iii) The Jaintia Hills, named after the tribal groups inhabiting this region.

Source: NCERT

Q.4) Which of the following mineral resources is/are available in Meghalaya plateau?

1. Thorium
2. Uranium
3. Sillimanite

Select the correct answer from below given codes:

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: Similar to the Chotanagpur plateau, the Meghalaya plateau is also rich in mineral resources like coal, iron ore, sillimanite, limestone and uranium.

Source: NCERT

Q.5) The “Nehru Trophy” is often seen in news related to?

- a) Boat race
- b) Chess
- c) Badminton
- d) Kabaddi

ANS: A

Explanation: Every year the famous Nehru Trophy Vallamkali (boat race) is held in Punnamada Kayal in Kerala.

Source: NCERT

Q.6) The term “kayals” is associated with which of the following?

- a) Endangered species
- b) Backwaters
- c) Hills
- d) Mangroves

ANS: B

Explanation: The Malabar coast has got certain distinguishing features in the form of ‘Kayals’ (backwaters), which are used for fishing, inland navigation and also due to its special attraction for tourists.

Source: NCERT

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Q.7) Which one of the following peak is the highest peak?

- a) Saddle peak
- b) Mount Diavolo
- c) Mount Koyob
- d) Mount Thuiller

ANS: A

Explanation: Some important mountain peaks in Andaman and Nicobar Islands are Saddle peak (North Andaman – 738 m), Mount Diavolo (Middle Andaman – 515 m), Mount Koyob (South Andaman – 460 m) and Mount Thuiller (Great Nicobar – 642 m).

Source: NCERT

Q.8) Who among the following tribe does not practice the “transhumance” activity?

- a) Gujjars
- b) Bhotiyas
- c) Gaddis
- d) Chenchus

ANS: D

Explanation: Blue pine and spruce appear at altitudes of 2,225-3,048 m. At many places in this zone, temperate grasslands are also found.

- But in the higher reaches there is a transition to Alpine forests and pastures.
- Silver firs, junipers, pines, birch and rhododendrons, etc. occur between 3,000-4,000 m.
- However, these pastures are used extensively for transhumance by tribes like the Gujjars, the Bakarwals, the Bhotiyas and the Gaddis.

Source: NCERT

Q.9) Which of the following is not part of “Nilgiri biosphere reserve”?

- a) Seshachalam hills
- b) Silent Valley
- c) Nilambur
- d) Siruvani Hills

ANS: A

Explanation: Niligiri biosphere reserve: Part of Wynad, Nagarhole, Bandipur and Madumalai, Nilambur, Silent Valley and Siruvani Hills (Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka).

Source: NCERT

Q.10) The “dhanauri wetlands” is recently seen in news located at?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Madhya Pradesh
- c) Uttar Pradesh
- d) Himachal Pradesh

ANS: C

Explanation: Dhanauri wetlands support a fairly large population of the vulnerable sarus crane and a congregation of at least 20,000 waterfowl and other species.

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The sarus crane is threatened by the loss and degradation of wetlands, as a result of drainage and conversion to agriculture; ingestion of pesticides and hunting of adults and collection of eggs and chicks for trade, food, medicinal purposes and, in certain areas, to help prevent damage to crops, according to an analysis by Wildlife Institute of India.

Source: FORUMIAS

